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A bill to be entitled An act relating to extracurricular activities; amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; conforming crossreferences; revising provisions related to participation in extracurricular activities; amending s. 1002.33, conforming cross-references; conforming provisions; amending s. 1006.15, F.S.; providing definitions; revising academic eligibility requirements; specifying grounds for student ineligibility for participation in interscholastic athletics; specifying conditions under which students who are enrolled in public schools, certain private schools, or home education programs may participate in the extracurricular activities of a public school; deleting obsolete provisions; amending s. 1006.20, F.S.; providing requirements regarding fees and admission prices; authorizing member schools to join other associations; revising provisions regarding eligibility, transfer, and recruiting; providing procedures for resolving student eligibility disputes; deleting provisions relating to the appeals committees of the Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA); amending s. 1012.795, F.S.; authorizing the Education Practices Commission to suspend the educator certificate of a person who has committed a third recruiting offense as determined by the FHSAA;

Page 1 of 31

requiring the FHSAA to report certain information to the department; amending s. 1012.796, F.S.; requiring department staff to advise the commissioner of all referrals by the FHSAA relating to recruiting offenses by certain individuals; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Subsections (17) and (18) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.—Parents of public school students must receive accurate and timely information regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory rights including, but not limited to, the following:

- (17) ATHLETICS; PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.
- (a) Eligibility.—Eligibility requirements for all students participating in <u>interscholastic</u> high school athletic competition must allow a student to be eligible in the school in which he or she first enrolls each school year, the school in which the student makes himself or herself a candidate for an athletic team by engaging in practice before enrolling, or the school to which the student has transferred with approval of the district school board, in accordance with the provisions of s. 1006.20 1006.20(2)(a).

Page 2 of 31

(b) Medical evaluation.—Students must satisfactorily pass a medical evaluation each year before participating in athletics, unless the parent objects in writing based on religious tenets or practices, in accordance with the provisions of s. $1006.20 \ \frac{1006.20(2)(d)}{d}$.

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- (18) EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES.—In accordance with the provisions of s. 1006.15:
- (a) Eligibility.—Students who meet specified academic and conduct requirements are eligible to participate in extracurricular activities.
- (b) Participation Home education students. -All public school students, including those enrolled in public schools of choice or virtual education, all home education students, and students attending an unaffiliated private school may participate in an extracurricular activity not offered by the student's school or home education program at any public school in the school district in which the student resides or a public school in another school district which the student could choose to attend pursuant to an interdistrict controlled open enrollment policy who meet specified academic and conduct requirements are eligible to participate in extracurricular activities at the public school to which the student would be assigned or could choose to attend according to district school board policies, or may develop an agreement to participate at a private school.
 - (c) Charter school students.—Charter school students who

Page 3 of 31

meet specified academic and conduct requirements are eligible to participate in extracurricular activities at the public school to which the student would be assigned or could choose to attend according to district school board policies, unless such activity is provided by the student's charter school.

- (d) Florida Virtual School full-time students.—Florida
 Virtual School full-time students who meet specified academic
 and conduct requirements are eligible to participate in
 extracurricular activities at the public school to which the
 student would be assigned or could choose to attend according to
 district school board policies.
- (c) (e) Discrimination prohibited.—Organizations that regulate or govern extracurricular activities of public schools shall not discriminate against any eligible student based on an educational choice of public, private, or home education.
- Section 2. Subsection (11) of section 1002.33, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 1002.33 Charter schools.-

- (11) PARTICIPATION IN INTERSCHOLASTIC EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES.—A charter school student is eligible to participate in an interscholastic extracurricular activity at another the public school to which the student would be otherwise assigned to attend pursuant to s. 1006.15 1006.15(3)(d).
- Section 3. Subsections (2), (3), (4), and (8) of section 1006.15, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 1006.15 Student standards for eligibility to participate

Page 4 of 31

participation in interscholastic and intrascholastic
extracurricular student activities; regulation.—

- (2) Interscholastic extracurricular student activities are an important complement to the academic curriculum. Participation in a comprehensive extracurricular and academic program contributes to student development of the social and intellectual skills necessary to become a well-rounded adult. As used in this part section, the term:
- (a) "Eligible to participate" means meeting the requirements of this section to participate in extracurricular activities, including tryouts, off-season conditioning, summer workouts, preseason conditioning, in-season practice, or contests. However, such participation may be limited if the activity is at maximum capacity or if the student does not have the requisite skill and ability to participate.
- $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ "Extracurricular $\underline{\text{activity}}$ " means $\underline{\text{a}}$ $\underline{\text{any}}$ school-authorized or education-related activity occurring during or outside the regular instructional school day.
- (c) "Home education cooperative" means a parent-directed group of individual home education students that provides opportunities for extracurricular activities for students in the group.
- (d) "Nonprofit association" means the nonprofit association that governs interscholastic athletic competition in this state pursuant to s. 1006.20.
 - (e) "Public school student" means a student who is

Page 5 of 31

attending a traditional public school, charter school, magnet school, alternative school, developmental research laboratory school, other public school of choice, or public virtual school.

- (f) "Unaffiliated private school" means a private school that is not a member of the nonprofit association.
- (3) (a) A student is To be eligible to participate in interscholastic extracurricular student activities if the, a student must:
- 1. <u>Maintains</u> <u>Maintain</u> a grade point average of 2.0 or above on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, in the previous semester or a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or above on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, in the courses required by s. 1002.3105(5) or s. 1003.4282.
- 2. Executes Execute and fulfills fulfill the requirements of an academic performance contract between the student, the district school board or private school, the appropriate governing association, and the student's parents, if the student's cumulative grade point average falls below 2.0, or its equivalent, on a 4.0 scale in the courses required by s. \frac{1002.3105(5)}{1003.4282}. At a minimum, the contract must require that the student attend summer school, or its graded equivalent, between grades 9 and 10 or grades 10 and 11, as necessary.
- 3. Has Have a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or above on a 4.0 scale, or its equivalent, in the courses required by s. 1002.3105(5) or s. 1003.4282 during his or her junior or

Page 6 of 31

157 senior year.

- 4. Maintains Maintain satisfactory conduct as prescribed by the district school board's or private school's code; including adherence to appropriate dress and other codes of student conduct and complies with sports ethics and substance abuse policies of the Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) policies described in s. 1006.07(2). If a student is convicted of, or is found to have committed, a felony or a delinquent act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult, regardless of whether adjudication is withheld, the student's participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities is contingent upon established and published district school board or private school policy.
- 5. Is a home education student who meets the requirements of the home education program pursuant to s. 1002.41, which must satisfy the requirements of subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3.
- (b) A student may only be declared ineligible to participate in interscholastic athletic competition if:
- 1. The student fails to achieve compliance with paragraph
 (a);
- 2. The student has been recruited, as defined by s. 1006.20(2)(b), and sanctions have been imposed against the responsible parties;
- 3. The student has exhausted 4 years of athletic eligibility, graduated from high school, or attained the maximum age established by the nonprofit association, whichever occurs

Page 7 of 31

183 <u>first;</u>

- 4. The student forfeits his or her amateur status, as defined by the nonprofit association; or
- 5. The student does not pass a medical evaluation pursuant to s. 1006.20(2)(c), except as otherwise provided in s. 1006.20(2)(d).
- $\underline{\text{(c)1.}}$ $\underline{\text{A}}$ Any student who is exempt from attending a full school day based on rules adopted by the district school board for double session schools or programs, experimental schools, or schools operating under emergency conditions must maintain the grade point average required by this section and pass each class for which he or she is enrolled.
- 2. A student who transfers from a home education program to a public or private school before or during the first semester of the school year is academically eligible to participate in extracurricular activities during the first semester if the student has a successful evaluation from the previous school year pursuant to s. 1002.41.
- 3. A public school or private school student who transfers into a home education program after being declared ineligible for participation in extracurricular activities pursuant to subparagraph (b)1. is ineligible to participate in such activities as a home education student until the student has successfully completed one semester in a home education program pursuant to s. 1002.41.
 - 4. A public school student who transfers to a private

Page 8 of 31

school or another public school, or a private school student who transfers to a public school or another private school, after being declared ineligible to participate in extracurricular activities pursuant to subparagraph (b)1. is ineligible to participate in such activities until the student has successfully completed one semester at the school to which he or she transfers and meets the requirements of paragraph (a).

(d) (e) A public school student, a student attending an unaffiliated private school, or a An individual home education student is eligible to participate in an extracurricular activity that is not offered by the student's school or home education program. Participation may occur at any the public school in the school district in which the student resides to which the student would be assigned according to district school board attendance area policies or a public school in another school district which the student could choose to attend pursuant to an district or interdistrict controlled open enrollment policy. A home education student provisions, or may also develop an agreement to participate at a private school, in the interscholastic or extracurricular activities of that school. In order to participate under this paragraph, a student must meet, provided the following conditions are met:

- 1. The home education student must meet the requirements of the home education program pursuant to s. 1002.41.
- 2. During the period of participation at a school, the home education student must demonstrate educational progress as

Page 9 of 31

required in paragraph (b) in all subjects taken in the home education program by a method of evaluation agreed upon by the parent and the school principal which may include: review of the student's work by a certified teacher chosen by the parent; grades earned through correspondence; grades earned in courses taken at a Florida College System institution, university, or trade school; standardized test scores above the 35th percentile; or any other method designated in s. 1002.41.

- 3. The home education student must meet the same residency requirements as other students in the school at which he or she participates.
- 1.4. The home education student must meet the same standards of acceptance, behavior, and performance as required of other students in extracurricular activities.
- 2.5. The student must register with the school his or her intent to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities as a representative of the school before the beginning date of the nonathletic activity or season for the athletic activity in which he or she wishes to participate. A home education student must be able to participate in curricular activities if that is a requirement for an extracurricular activity.
- 3. A student who is enrolled in an unaffiliated private school, home education program, full-time public virtual school, or a public school that does not offer any interscholastic athletic programs may only participate in interscholastic

Page 10 of 31

athletics at the school in which the student first makes himself or herself a candidate for an athletic team by engaging in practice.

- 4. The student's parent is responsible for transporting the student to and from the school at which the student participates. The school the student attends, the school at which the student participates in the extracurricular activity, the district school board, and the nonprofit association are exempt from civil liability arising from any injury to the student which occurs during such transportation.
- 6. A student who transfers from a home education program to a public school before or during the first grading period of the school year is academically eligible to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities during the first grading period provided the student has a successful evaluation from the previous school year, pursuant to subparagraph 2.
- 7. Any public school or private school student who has been unable to maintain academic eligibility for participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities is ineligible to participate in such activities as a home education student until the student has successfully completed one grading period in home education pursuant to subparagraph 2. to become eligible to participate as a home education student.
- (d) An individual charter school student pursuant to s.

 1002.33 is eligible to participate at the public school to which the student would be assigned according to district school board

Page 11 of 31

attendance area policies or which the student could choose to attend, pursuant to district or interdistrict controlled open-enrollment provisions, in any interscholastic extracurricular activity of that school, unless such activity is provided by the student's charter school, if the following conditions are met:

- 1. The charter school student must meet the requirements of the charter school education program as determined by the charter school governing board.
- 2. During the period of participation at a school, the charter school student must demonstrate educational progress as required in paragraph (b).
- 3. The charter school student must meet the same residency requirements as other students in the school at which he or she participates.
- 4. The charter school student must meet the same standards of acceptance, behavior, and performance that are required of other students in extracurricular activities.
- 5. The charter school student must register with the school his or her intent to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities as a representative of the school before the beginning date of the season for the activity in which he or she wishes to participate. A charter school student must be able to participate in curricular activities if that is a requirement for an extracurricular activity.
- 6. A student who transfers from a charter school program to a traditional public school before or during the first

Page 12 of 31

grading period of the school year is academically eligible to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities during the first grading period if the student has a successful evaluation from the previous school year, pursuant to subparagraph 2.

7. Any public school or private school student who has been unable to maintain academic eligibility for participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities is ineligible to participate in such activities as a charter school student until the student has successfully completed one grading period in a charter school pursuant to subparagraph 2. to become eligible to participate as a charter school student.

(e) A student of the Florida Virtual School full-time program may participate in any interscholastic extracurricular activity at the public school to which the student would be assigned according to district school board attendance area policies or which the student could choose to attend, pursuant to district or interdistrict controlled open enrollment policies, if the student:

1. During the period of participation in the interscholastic extracurricular activity, meets the requirements in paragraph (a).

- 2. Meets any additional requirements as determined by the board of trustees of the Florida Virtual School.
- 3. Meets the same residency requirements as other students in the school at which he or she participates.

Page 13 of 31

4. Meets the same standards of acceptance, behavior, and performance that are required of other students in extracurricular activities.

- 5. Registers his or her intent to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities with the school before the beginning date of the season for the activity in which he or she wishes to participate. A Florida Virtual School student must be able to participate in curricular activities if that is a requirement for an extracurricular activity.
- (f) A student who transfers from the Florida Virtual School full-time program to a traditional public school before or during the first grading period of the school year is academically eligible to participate in interscholastic extracurricular activities during the first grading period if the student has a successful evaluation from the previous school year pursuant to paragraph (a).
- (g) A public school or private school student who has been unable to maintain academic eligibility for participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities is ineligible to participate in such activities as a Florida Virtual School student until the student successfully completes one grading period in the Florida Virtual School pursuant to paragraph (a).
- (4) The student standards for participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities must be applied beginning with the student's first semester of the 9th grade.

 Each student must meet such other requirements for participation

Page 14 of 31

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as may be established by the district school board; however, such requirements must apply on an equal basis to all students and a district school board may not make establish requirements for participation in interscholastic extracurricular activities which make participation in such activities less accessible to a transfer student or a student enrolled in a public school of choice, an unaffiliated private school, or a home education program students than to other students. A district school board or private school must equitably apply its transfer policies regardless of the reason for the transfer and may not establish transfer student eligibility policies which are more stringent than the policies established by the nonprofit association Except as set forth in paragraph (3)(c), evaluation processes or requirements that are placed on home education student participants may not go beyond those that apply under s. 1002.41 to home education students generally.

(8) (a) The Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA), in cooperation with each district school board, shall facilitate a program in which a middle school or high school student who attends a private school shall be eligible to participate in an interscholastic or intrascholastic sport at a public high school, a public middle school, or a 6-12 public school that is zoned for the physical address at which the student resides if:

1. The private school in which the student is enrolled is not a member of the FHSAA and does not offer an interscholastic

Page 15 of 31

or intrascholastic athletic program.

2. The private school student meets the guidelines for the conduct of the program established by the FHSAA's board of directors and the district school board. At a minimum, such guidelines shall provide:

a. A deadline for each sport by which the private school student's parents must register with the public school in writing their intent for their child to participate at that school in the sport.

b. Requirements for a private school student to
participate, including, but not limited to, meeting the same
standards of eligibility, acceptance, behavior, educational
progress, and performance which apply to other students
participating in interscholastic or intrascholastic sports at a
public school or FHSAA member private school.

(b) The parents of a private school student participating in a public school sport under this subsection are responsible for transporting their child to and from the public school at which the student participates. The private school the student attends, the public school at which the student participates in a sport, the district school board, and the FHSAA are exempt from civil liability arising from any injury that occurs to the student during such transportation.

(c) For each academic year, a private school student may only participate at the public school in which the student is first registered under sub-subparagraph (a) 2.a. or makes himself

Page 16 of 31

417 or herself a candidate for an athletic team by engaging in a 418 practice. 419 (d) The athletic director of each participating FHSAA 420 member public school shall maintain the student records 421 necessary for eligibility, compliance, and participation in the 422 program. 423 (e) Any non-FHSAA member private school that has a student 424 who wishes to participate in this program must make all student records, including, but not limited to, academic, financial, 425 426 disciplinary, and attendance records, available upon request of 427 the FHSAA. 428 (f) A student must apply to participate in this program 429 through the FHSAA program application process. 430 (g) Only students who are enrolled in non-FHSAA member private schools consisting of 125 students or fewer are eligible 431 432 to participate in the program in any given academic year. 433 Section 4. Subsection (1), paragraphs (a), (b), (f), (g), 434 (h), and (i) of subsection (2), and subsection (7) of section 435 1006.20, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 436 1006.20 Athletics in public K-12 schools.-437 (1) GOVERNING NONPROFIT ASSOCIATION ORGANIZATION.—The 438 Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) is designated 439 as the governing nonprofit association for purposes of 440 membership in the National Federation of State High School 441 Associations organization of athletics in Florida public 442 schools. If, at any time, the FHSAA fails to meet the provisions

Page 17 of 31

443 of this part section, the commissioner, with the approval of the 444 State Board of Education, shall designate another a nonprofit 445 association organization to govern interscholastic athletic 446 competition in this state and serve as Florida's voting member 447 association of the National Federation of State High School 448 Associations athletics with the approval of the State Board of 449 Education. The FHSAA is not a state agency as defined in s. 450 120.52 but is. The FHSAA shall be subject to ss. 1006.15-451 1006.19. Any special event fees, sanctioning fees, including 452 third-party sanctioning fees, or contest receipts collected 453 annually by the FHSAA may not exceed its actual costs to perform 454 the function or duty that is the subject of or justification for 455 the fee the provisions of s. 1006.19. The FHSAA shall offer 456 spectators seeking admission to interscholastic athletic 457 competitions the option of purchasing a single-day pass or a 458 multiple-day pass that is at a cost below that which one would 459 pay on a per-event basis for the same number of contests. A 460 private school that wishes to engage in high school athletic 461 competition with a public high school may become a member of the 462 FHSAA. Any high school in the state, including private schools, 463 traditional public schools, charter schools, virtual schools, 464 and home education cooperatives, may become a member of the 465 FHSAA and participate in the activities of the FHSAA. However, 466 Membership in the FHSAA is not mandatory for any school. The 467 FHSAA shall allow a school the option of joining the association 468 as a full-time member or on a per-sport basis and may not

Page 18 of 31

prohibit or discourage any school from simultaneously
maintaining membership in the FHSAA and another athletic
association. The FHSAA may not:

- (a) Deny or discourage interscholastic <u>athletic</u> competition between its member schools and <u>nonmember</u> non-FHSAA member Florida schools, including members of another athletic <u>association</u>. governing organization, and may not take
- (b) Engage in any retributory or discriminatory action against any of its member schools that seek to participate in interscholastic athletic competition with nonmember non-FHSAA member Florida schools or become members in other associations for a sport for which they are not a member of the FHSAA. The FHSAA may not unreasonably withhold
- (c) Withhold its approval of an application to become an affiliate member of the National Federation of State High School Associations submitted by any other association organization that governs interscholastic athletic competition in this state which meets the requirements of the National Federation of State High School Associations. The commissioner may identify other associations that govern interscholastic athletic competition in compliance with the requirements of the National Federation of State High School Associations. The bylaws of the FHSAA are the rules by which high school athletic programs in its member schools, and the students who participate in them, are governed, unless otherwise specifically provided by statute. For the purposes of this section, "high school" includes grades 6

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- (2) <u>STUDENT ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS; RECRUITING</u> ADOPTION OF BYLAWS, POLICIES; <u>ELIGIBILITY DISPUTE RESOLUTION</u>, OR CUIDELINES.—
- (a) The FHSAA shall adopt bylaws that, unless specifically provided by statute, establish eliquibility requirements for all students who participate in interscholastic high school athletic competition in its member schools. A The bylaws governing residence and transfer shall allow the student is to be eligible in the school in which he or she first enrolls each school year or the school in which the student makes himself or herself a candidate for an athletic team by engaging in a practice before prior to enrolling in the school. A student who transfers The bylaws shall also allow the student to be eligible in the school to which the student has transferred during the school year is eligible in the school to which he or she transfers if the transfer is made by a deadline established by the FHSAA, which may not be prior to the date authorized for the beginning of practice for the sport. These transfers shall be allowed pursuant to the district school board policies in the case of transfer to a public school or pursuant to the private school policies in the case of transfer to a private school. The student shall be eligible in that school so long as he or she remains enrolled in that school. Subsequent eligibility shall be determined and enforced through the FHSAA's bylaws. Requirements governing eligibility and transfer between member schools shall

be applied similarly to public school students and private school students.

- (b) The FHSAA shall adopt bylaws that specifically prohibit the recruiting of students for athletic purposes and. The bylaws shall prescribe penalties and an appeals process for athletic recruiting violations. Recruiting is any effort by a school employee or athletic department staff member to pressure, urge, or entice a student to attend that school for the purpose of participating in interscholastic athletic competition as determined by a neutral third party based upon a preponderance of the evidence.
- 1. If it is determined that a school has recruited a student in violation of FHSAA bylaws, the FHSAA may require the school to participate in a higher classification for the sport in which the recruited student competes for a minimum of one classification cycle, in addition to any other appropriate fine and sanction imposed on the school, its coaches, or adult representatives who commit violate recruiting violations rules.
- 2. Any recruitment by an adult in violation of FHSAA bylaws shall result in forfeiture of every competition in which the recruited student participates and an escalating punishment, as follows:
 - a. For a first offense, a \$5,000 fine.
- b. For a second offense, a \$7,500 fine and, if the individual who committed the violation is employed by the school district, suspension without pay from any coaching, directing,

Page 21 of 31

or promoting any extracurricular activity for 12 months.

c. For a third offense, a \$10,000 fine and, if the individual who committed the violation holds a temporary or professional certificate under s. 1012.55 or s. 1012.56, the FHSAA shall refer the violation to the department for investigation pursuant to s. 1012.796. If the complaint is upheld, the individual's Florida educator's certificate must be revoked for a period of 3 years, in addition to the available penalties under s. 1012.796.

- A school board, alumni association, foundation, parent-teacher association, or booster association may not directly or indirectly pay a fine or penalty assessed against an individual under this paragraph. A student may only not be declared ineligible based on a recruiting violation if the FHSAA has imposed sanctions against the individuals or member school engaging in recruiting of recruiting rules unless the student or parent has falsified any enrollment or eligibility document or accepted any benefit or any promise of benefit if such benefit is not generally available to the school's students or family members or is based in any way on athletic interest, potential, or performance.
- (f) The FHSAA shall adopt bylaws that establish sanctions for coaches who have committed major violations of the FHSAA's bylaws and policies.
 - 1. Major violations include, but are not limited to,

Page 22 of 31

knowingly allowing an ineligible student to participate in a contest representing a member school in an interscholastic contest or committing a violation of the FHSAA's recruiting or sports ethics sportsmanship policies.

- 2. Sanctions placed upon an individual coach may include, but are not limited to, prohibiting or suspending the coach from coaching, participating in, or attending any athletic activity sponsored, recognized, or sanctioned by the FHSAA and the member school for which the coach committed the violation. If a coach is sanctioned by the FHSAA and the coach transfers to another member school, those sanctions remain in full force and effect during the term of the sanction.
- 3. If a member school is assessed a financial penalty as a result of a coach committing a major violation, the coach shall reimburse the member school before being allowed to coach, participate in, or attend any athletic activity sponsored, recognized, or sanctioned by the FHSAA and a member school.
- 4. The FHSAA shall establish a due process procedure for coaches sanctioned under this paragraph, consistent with the appeals procedures set forth in subsection (7).
- of student eligibility disputes. The FHSAA shall provide an opportunity to resolve eligibility issues through an informal conference procedure, which may include waiver of the bylaws governing the eligibility determination. The FHSAA must provide written notice to the student athlete, parent, and member school

Page 23 of 31

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stating specific findings of fact that support a determination of ineligibility. The student athlete must request an informal conference if he or she intends to contest the charges. The informal conference must be held within 10 days after receipt of the student athlete's request. If the eligibility dispute is not resolved at the informal conference, the FHSAA shall provide a process for the timely and cost-effective resolution of an eligibility dispute using a neutral third party, including the use of retired or former judges, mediation, or arbitration. The neutral third party shall be selected by the parent of the student athlete from a list maintained by the FHSAA. A final determination regarding the eligibility dispute must be issued no later than 30 days after the informal conference. The FHSAA shall adopt bylaws establishing the process for resolving eligibility disputes must and standards by which FHSAA determinations of eligibility are made. Such bylaws shall provide that:

- 1. Ineligibility must be established by a preponderance of the $\frac{1}{2}$
- 2. Student athletes, parents, and schools must have notice of the initiation of any investigation or other inquiry into eligibility and may present, to the investigator and to the individual or body making the eligibility determination, any information or evidence that is credible, persuasive, and of a kind reasonably prudent persons rely upon in the conduct of serious affairs.;

Page 24 of 31

3. An investigator may not determine matters of eligibility but must submit information and evidence to the individual or body designated by the FHSAA executive director or a person designated by the executive director or by the board of directors for an unbiased and objective determination of eligibility.; and

4. A determination of ineligibility must be made in writing, setting forth the findings of fact and specific violation upon which the decision is based.

- 5. Any proceedings concerning student athlete eligibility must be held in the county in which the student athlete resides and may be conducted by telephone, videoconference, or other electronic means.
- 6. A student athlete may not be declared ineligible to participate in interscholastic athletic competition until a final decision is issued by the neutral third party unless the determination of ineligibility is based on s. 1006.15(3)(b). It is the responsibility of the member school to assess the facts underlying the eligibility dispute and any potential penalties that may result from a determination of ineligibility in deciding whether to allow the student athlete to continue to participate before a final eligibility determination.
- (h) In lieu of bylaws adopted under paragraph (g), the FHSAA may adopt bylaws providing as a minimum the procedural safeguards of ss. 120.569 and 120.57, making appropriate provision for appointment of unbiased and qualified hearing

Page 25 of 31

officers.

(i) The FHSAA bylaws may not limit the competition of student athletes prospectively for rule violations of their school or its coaches or their adult representatives. The FHSAA bylaws may not unfairly punish student athletes for eligibility or recruiting violations perpetrated by a teammate, coach, or administrator. Contests may not be forfeited for inadvertent eligibility violations unless the coach or a school administrator should have known of the violation. Contests may not be forfeited for other eligibility violations or recruiting violations in excess of the number of contests that the coaches and adult representatives responsible for the violations are prospectively suspended.

(7) APPEALS.-

(a) The FHSAA shall establish a procedure of due process which ensures each student the opportunity to appeal an unfavorable ruling with regard to his or her eligibility to compete. The initial appeal shall be made to a committee on appeals within the administrative region in which the student lives. The FHSAA's bylaws shall establish the number, size, and composition of each committee on appeals.

(b) No member of the board of directors is eligible to serve on a committee on appeals.

(c) Members of a committee on appeals shall serve terms of 3 years and are eligible to succeed themselves only once. A member of a committee on appeals may serve a maximum of 6

Page 26 of 31

consecutive years. The FHSAA's bylaws shall establish a rotation of terms to ensure that a majority of the members' terms do not expire concurrently.

- (d) The authority and duties of a committee on appeals shall be to consider requests by member schools seeking exceptions to bylaws and regulations, to hear undue hardship eligibility cases filed by member schools on behalf of student athletes.
- (e) A student athlete or member school that receives an unfavorable ruling from a committee on appeals shall be entitled to appeal that decision to the board of directors at its next regularly scheduled meeting or called meeting. The board of directors shall have the authority to uphold, reverse, or amend the decision of the committee on appeals. In all such cases, the decision of the board of directors shall be final.
- (f) The FHSAA shall expedite the appeals process on determinations of ineligibility so that disposition of the appeal can be made before the end of the applicable sports season, if possible.
- (g) In any appeal from a decision on eligibility made by the executive director or a designee, a school or student athlete filing the appeal must be permitted to present information and evidence that was not available at the time of the initial determination or if the determination was not made by an unbiased, objective individual using a process allowing

Page 27 of 31

full due process rights to be heard and to present evidence. If evidence is presented on appeal, a de novo decision must be made by the committee or board hearing the appeal, or the determination may be suspended and the matter remanded for a new determination based on all the evidence. If a de novo decision is made on appeal, the decision must be made in writing, setting forth the findings of fact and specific violation upon which the decision is based. If a de novo decision is not required, the decision appealed must be set aside if the decision on ineligibility was not based on clear and convincing evidence. Any further appeal shall be considered on a record that includes all evidence presented.

Section 5. Subsection (5) of section 1012.795, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (o) is added to subsection (1) of that section, to read:

1012.795 Education Practices Commission; authority to discipline.—

(1) The Education Practices Commission may suspend the educator certificate of any person as defined in s. 1012.01(2) or (3) for up to 5 years, thereby denying that person the right to teach or otherwise be employed by a district school board or public school in any capacity requiring direct contact with students for that period of time, after which the holder may return to teaching as provided in subsection (4); may revoke the educator certificate of any person, thereby denying that person the right to teach or otherwise be employed by a district school

Page 28 of 31

board or public school in any capacity requiring direct contact with students for up to 10 years, with reinstatement subject to the provisions of subsection (4); may revoke permanently the educator certificate of any person thereby denying that person the right to teach or otherwise be employed by a district school board or public school in any capacity requiring direct contact with students; may suspend the educator certificate, upon an order of the court or notice by the Department of Revenue relating to the payment of child support; or may impose any other penalty provided by law, if the person:

- (o) Has committed a third recruiting offense as determined by the Florida High School Athletic Association pursuant to s. 1006.20(2)(b).
- (5) Each district school superintendent and the governing authority of each university lab school, state-supported school, or private school and the Florida High School Athletic Association shall report to the department the name of any person certified pursuant to this chapter or employed and qualified pursuant to s. 1012.39:
- (a) Who has been convicted of, or who has pled nolo contendere to, a misdemeanor, felony, or any other criminal charge, other than a minor traffic infraction;
- (b) Who that official has reason to believe has committed or is found to have committed any act which would be a ground for revocation or suspension under subsection (1); or
 - (c) Who has been dismissed or severed from employment

Page 29 of 31

because of conduct involving any immoral, unnatural, or lascivious act.

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Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 1012.796, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1012.796 Complaints against teachers and administrators; procedure; penalties.—

The department staff shall advise the commissioner concerning the findings of the investigation and of all referrals by the Florida High School Athletic Association pursuant to ss. 1006.20(2)(b) and 1012.795. The department general counsel or members of that staff shall review the investigation or referral and advise the commissioner concerning probable cause or lack thereof. The determination of probable cause shall be made by the commissioner. The commissioner shall provide an opportunity for a conference, if requested, prior to determining probable cause. The commissioner may enter into deferred prosecution agreements in lieu of finding probable cause if, in his or her judgment, such agreements are in the best interests of the department, the certificateholder, and the public. Such deferred prosecution agreements shall become effective when filed with the clerk of the Education Practices Commission. However, a deferred prosecution agreement shall not be entered into if there is probable cause to believe that a recruiting offense, felony, or an act of moral turpitude, as defined by rule of the State Board of Education, has occurred. Upon finding no probable cause, the commissioner shall dismiss

Page 30 of 31

781	the	complaint.									
782		Section 7	7.	This	act	shall	take	effect	July	1,	2016.

Page 31 of 31